

Sisymbrium salsugineum S. Wats. Bibl. Ind. 70. 1878. Not

Sisymbrium salsugineum Pall. 1773.

Thelypodium salsugineum Robinson, Syn. Fl. 1¹: 175. 1895.

Dr. Robinson referred this species to *Thelypodium*, but it lacks the most characteristic feature of that genus, *i. e.*, the sagittate and curved anthers. The flower and pod are almost exactly like those of *P. Thaliana*. Prantl* refers the closely related *Sisymbrium salsugineum* Pall. to *Stenophragma* and the writer thinks rightly so. He thinks, however, that the American plant is distinct from the Siberian, having smaller flowers and entire instead of coarsely toothed basal leaves. The only characters in which they do not agree with the typical *Pilosellae* are but trifling ones, *viz*: the lack of pubescence and the clasping stem-leaves.

A key to these species may here be added :

Stem-leaves not auriculate-clasping or sagittate at the base.

Annual.

P. Thaliana.

Perennial.

Stems erect ; leaves thin, sparingly pubescent ; style about 1 mm. long.

P. Novae-Angliae.

Stems decumbent at the base ; leaves thick, densely stellate ; style about 0.5 mm. long.

P. Richardsonii.

Stem-leaves auriculate-clasping or sagittate at the base.

Plants pubescent, biennial or perennial.

Pod 2 mm. thick ; style obsolete.

P. virgata.

Pod about 1 mm. thick ; style 0.5 mm. long.

P. stenocarpa.

Plant glabrous, annual.

P. glauca.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY OF THE STATEN ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

BY CHARLES LOUIS POLLARD, *Curator*

The books and collections belonging to the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences were moved on July 9 from the Staten Island Academy, where they had been stored for the last ten years, to Room 309 in the Richmond Borough Building, which was assigned to the Association last November by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This room, occupying

* Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3²: 192. 1891.

most of the northern frontage on the third floor of the building, is well adapted for museum purposes. It is about 25 by 150 feet, with five large windows situated in shallow alcoves. Admission is gained through three separate entrances from the corridor. The wall-space, except on the north side, is occupied by a row of bookcases five feet in height; these and the rest of the woodwork are of weathered oak in dull finish. The west half of the room, separated by a temporary partition, is now used by draughtsmen attached to the city engineer's office; it is understood, however, that other quarters will be found for these by the time the museum furniture is ready. A partition will then probably be erected at the eastern end, creating a room of sufficient size for administrative purposes and for the accommodation of the herbarium and other collections not on public exhibition.

In botanical material the Association has already an excellent nucleus. Its herbarium, numbering about 3,000 specimens, consists chiefly of local plants, including most of the material, original or in duplicate, on which Britton and Hollick's "Flora of Richmond County" with its subsequent additions, was based. To this will be added as soon as formally turned over to the Association the herbarium of Dr. Arthur Hollick, containing about the same number of specimens, many of them from other parts of the United States. The local material will ultimately be brought together as a separate herbarium, which with the recent collections made on the island by Dr. Philip Dowell and others will afford a very complete representation of the Staten Island Flora, accessible to all students. For exhibition purposes there is already available a good series of nuts, acorns, and other large fruits from Staten Island trees; specimens of bracket fungi; a number of stems showing various forms of fasciation; a few wood specimens; and an excellent series of fossil plants and plant remains. It is planned also to exhibit a collection of the seaweeds of New York harbor, mounted in swinging or in wall frames; series of seeds of native grasses, weeds, etc.; and later, model groups illustrating the ecological features of our flora.

The library of the Association at present includes about two thousand volumes, principally serials received in exchange for

its Proceedings. Among the more valuable complete sets may be mentioned the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, Science, the American Naturalist, the Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, the Reports of the Smithsonian Institution and of the U. S. Geological Survey, etc. Many of these are not to be found elsewhere on Staten Island.

The library has recently been enriched by a donation of 150 miscellaneous scientific books from Dr. Arthur Hollick, and will also receive as a deposit about the same number of volumes from the library of the curator.

THE BOTANICAL SYMPOSIUM, AT NEWTON, NEW JERSEY

The fourth annual Botanical Symposium was held, as previously announced in TORREYA, at Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, during the week of July 1-7, 1907, with headquarters at the Hotel Waldmere. Beside a few local visitors, there were twenty-five in attendance.

Monday, July 1.—Most of the party arrived on the afternoon of the first day and had time for a short walk in the immediate vicinity, so that at the first meeting, held in the evening, several interesting finds were reported. Limestone ridges running north-east and southwest through the region of Newton afford conditions favorable to the growth of some interesting plants. Among these were noted *Arabis laevigata* (Muhl.) Poir., *Quercus acuminata* (Michx.) Houba, *Asplenium platyneuron* (L.) Oakes, *A. Ruta-muraria* L., *A. Trichomanes* L., *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (L.) Link, *Filix fragilis* (L.) Underw., *Pellaea atropurpurea* (L.) Link, and *Woodsia obtusa* (Spreng.) Torr. In the swampy ground there were *Alnus incana* (L.) Willd., *Betula pumila* L., *Equisetum fluviatile* L., and *Mochringia lateriflora* (L.) Fenzl. The following were noted as weeds: *Anthemis arvensis* L. (common), *Lepidium apetalum* Willd., *Pentstemon Digitalis* (Sweet) Nutt. (abundant), and *Scrophularia leporella* Bicknell. *Malva*